

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided that the telegraph companies are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages, which become binding on the senders by their signing the papers or slips having such conditions printed thereon.

On Wednesday last in Mobile, Alabama, three negroes, Charles Richardson, Ulysses Grant and James Richardson, were sentenced to be hanged for the robbery of the store of Frederick Peters, on Dog river, near that city, whom they attempted to kill, and for outraging the persons of his wife and daughter.

Important negotiations are said to be in progress between our government and England, looking to the settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis of purchase by the U. S. of the British Possessions bordering on the Pacific ocean, and intervening between the former Territory and Wallusia.

A riot took place at Elm Park, N. Y., on Sunday, between a large party of Germans and the police, in which the latter were driven off and the former sailed without further molestation to New York. The drinking of free lager in violation to the Excise law was the alleged cause of the affair.

Adolf Wolff, a well-known merchant in Richmond, who closed business recently and went South, was brought back yesterday from Alabama, charged with obtaining goods on fraudulent pretences from parties in Richmond. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati.

Last week a second attempt was made to dislodge Table Rock, at Niagara. Ten blasts were made, each containing one and a half pounds of powder. The only effect produced was a slight explosion on the surface. It is said a third attempt will be made with fifty pounds of powder.

A German machine for making cigars, patented in this country, is in operation in Detroit. It is claimed for this machine that the tobacco can be worked up dry; that when the cigar is made it is ready for use; that cigars can be made at half the price they can by hand.

The New York Sun, in overhauling the statistics of that city, and the schools, comes to the conclusion that there are probably 300,000 children of suitable age to attend school, and yet school reports show that the average attendance is less than one-third of that number.

We still have reports of organizations in Richmond, New York, New Orleans, &c., &c., for a Mexican expedition. A cavalry officer in the late Confederate army in Virginia is spoken of as one of the leaders. Many of these reports are exaggerations.

Senator Sherman arrived in Washington from Europe, and took his seat in the Senate yesterday morning. He sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant in the City of Paris, and reached New York on Saturday, having made the trip in nine days.

Mr. Raymond has written a letter to a friend, in which he says he never sought the nomination of minister to Austria, did not know he was to be nominated, does not want the position, and will not accept it even if confirmed by the Senate.

At Baltimore the receipts from customs from the 1st to the 6th instant were \$213,050, being the largest return yet made from that port, and greater than the receipts at Boston or Philadelphia for the same period.

Ex-Confederate General Louis T. Wigfall, formerly U. S. Senator from the State of Texas, is about entering upon the practice of law in England in connection with American cases. The reports received at the Department of Agriculture concerning the grain crop just harvested generally agree that the crop has turned out exceedingly well.

Major Cooper, of the 7th cavalry, shot himself through the head in a fit of temporary insanity while on a march with Gen. Custar.

Mr. John Kitts, a resident of Baltimore, in good health, with good eye-sight and hearing, is now in the 105th year of his age.

Fifty-one cases of alleged whiskey frauds on the revenue are to be tried at the next term of the U. S. Court in Richmond.

Gen. Sickles has suspended registration in the Carolinas, and is awaiting the action of the present session of Congress.

It is said that Gen. Sheridan intends to clarify the New Orleans city scrip muddle by means of his own soon.

Mexican advisers say that Juarez declines to give up Maximilian's body, stating that it is a subject of treaty.

A new asteroid has been discovered from the Hamilton College (N. Y.) Observatory.

A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., last Saturday.

Bishop Scott, of Oregon, is dead.

DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.—Accounts from Galveston say that when leaving the convent where he had been confined, Maximilian exclaimed, "What beautiful clear heavens; it is such as I desired for the hour of death." The officer in charge of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved the act, but he was a soldier and must obey orders. Maximilian replied: "Child, a soldier must always comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiment, but exact that you comply with the orders given you."

Mejia's wife ran distractedly through the streets just before the execution, carrying a new born babe. Princess Salm-Salm devised the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed by the officer in whom she confided, who took a bribe of \$25,000 worth of diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro with all her attendants.

FRED DOUGLASS' SPEECH.—The following is given in the Norfolk Journal, as the conclusion of Fred Douglass' speech in Norfolk, on the 4th of July: "Had the Southern Confederacy not been blinded by prejudice, she would have used the means which were in her power to employ, of achieving a lasting independence. That is: the Confederate government would have unshackled every slave, and as freemen, armed for the fight, marched them, shoulder to shoulder with the whites, to the field of battle. Had this been done, said he, to-day you would have been a free and independent people. Mr. Lincoln struck the key-note of success just in time, when he issued his emancipation proclamation."

The President on Reconstruction.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867; also, 'copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction or execution of said acts, that may have taken place between himself and any of said Commanders, or between the latter and any of the said Commanders touching the same subjects; also, copies of all orders issued by any of said Commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts or either of them; also, that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of reorganization under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is probably sufficient.'"

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the Commanders of the several military districts, and that in addition the sum of \$1,648,277 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last, and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the thirteenth instant. If the existing Governments of ten States of the Union are to be disposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such Governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government. It is believed that in addition to the two millions one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for the sum which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective Governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. This sum would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State Governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign Governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government, by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State Governments, would not be received as a violation of good faith, and a repudiation by the National Legislature of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered and passed the bill from the House for carrying into effect the several acts "for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," but cut the appropriation down from \$1,675,000 to \$1,000,000. The resolution confining the business of the session to the reconstruction subject was so far modified as to take up the bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors who had left the service after the surrender of Lee, and being entered as deserters, were deprived of pay and bounty, and it was referred to the military committee. A message from the President, in reply to inquiries of the Senate, embracing correspondence between the Secretary of War and the commanders in the Rebel States, &c., excited some debate on account of a suggestion that if the Southern States were held as conquered territory the United States became responsible for their war debt.

In the House, among numerous resolutions introduced was one directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware have State governments republican in form, and to report to the House. After including the States of New Hampshire and Missouri in the inquiry, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 76 to 38. A bill was introduced making legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports; also two bills relative to taxation of national bonds. The House concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the appropriation to \$1,000,000 for carrying into effect the acts for the more efficient government of the Rebel States. It also passed a bill repealing the provision of the law of last March which prohibited the President, Secretary of the Interior, or commissioner of Indian Affairs, from making any treaties with the Indians.

FOREIGN NEWS.—European dispatches by the cable state that an American citizen named Silveria has been arrested in Paris, at the request of Portugal, and sent to Lisbon. The American Minister has demanded his release and return to France. M. Rouher yesterday declared in the Corps Legislatif that France was indifferent in regard to the question of German unity. The trial of Berezowski, who recently attempted to murder the Czar, has ended in a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances." Extreme destitution is said to exist in portions of Ireland on account of a scarcity of food. Prussia is about to keep a fleet in the Baltic. Russia has sold the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad to Messrs. Baring Brothers.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The contract for the erection of the Howard University buildings has been awarded at a price of \$68,000, the work to be completed by the 1st of January.

The terraces on the north side of the Capitol grounds have been almost completed, and will shortly be enclosed.

On Saturday evening last a man who is called Colonel G. W. Steadman was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from J. H. Mudgett and J. M. Wells.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a bill to abolish the office of inspector of sewers and carriages in the city of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MESSAGE of the President, in relation to the cost and expenses of Reconstruction, sent to the Senate, yesterday, will be found in another column. The reference in the Message to the subject of the responsibility of the U. S. debt assume for and on account of the debts of the Southern States, by destroying the State governments, gave rise to remarks from several Senators:

Mr. Howard said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes.

Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Sumner said that, as a question of law, there was nothing clearer than that the Rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not think the President was justified in these suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the Government of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Government.

Mr. Howard again took the floor in opposition to the views set forth in the President's message, which he said were calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. Wilson said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had during that time lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and say what he could in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of Congress would increase the value of the national debt and of the debts of the Rebel States.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad that this message met with no response or endorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent in such a document. It might have a bad effect were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. There had been no conquest of the Southern States. So the doctrine of conquest could not be made applicable at all.

Mr. Buckalew denied that the President favored the assumption of the rebel debts. He was simply suggesting that upon the theory and doctrines which prevailed lately in Congress such a state of facts might be brought about.

Mr. Thayer condemned the position of the President, as asserted in the message, as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost indifference. The subject was then dropped.

THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.—The correspondence between Gen. Grant and some of the District Commanders would go to show that Gen. Grant favors the Congressional interpretation of the Reconstruction acts. He telegraphed to Sheridan on the 7th of June that he and the Secretary of War were displeased with his conduct. Upon the 28th of June Gen. G. telegraphed to Sheridan: "Enforce your construction of the Military bill until ordered otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force." Gen. Grant's despatch to Gen. Ord, of June 23d, says: "My opinion is that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, as far as it lays in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses."

To this he adds the assertion that the law makes the District Commanders their own interpreters of the power and duty under it, and neither the Attorney General nor himself can "enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—The District Commander."

Gen. Grant informs Gen. Pope that "paroled Rebel officers have no right to attempt to prevent the settlement of the Southern question in accordance with the recent action of Congress, and when they openly counsel people to resist the execution of the Reconstruction acts they violate their parole. He decides that the parole given on their surrender requires them to return to their homes and obey the laws, and also that they refrain from inciting others to neglect or resist the laws of the United States."

RADICAL CAUCUS.—A caucus of the Radical members of Congress was held in the hall of the House last evening. Senator E. D. Morgan, of New York, presided, and Hon. N. B. Judd, of Illinois, acted as secretary. The meeting was held to hear the report of the Executive Committee, which was made by General Schenck, its chairman. The reports show that the committee have collected about \$17,000, which has mainly been expended in the employment of speakers and organizers, and furnishing reading matter to the South. The committee have in their employ about sixty colored men and a number of whites engaged in the work of organizing the party in the late Confederate States.

Judge Kelley urged the necessity of keeping up the work, and called upon the members to use their best endeavors to collect funds. Senator Chandler gave a glowing account of the importance of the work, and said that every Republican member of Congress could raise at least one thousand dollars in his district, to be expended in advancing the cause, and said that if means were furnished the committee would guarantee to the Republican party the ten Southern States at the first election. On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted, pledging the members to raise the necessary funds to complete the work begun by the Executive Committee.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, stated that the election in Virginia would probably be held in September, and the result would astonish the nation. He was certain that the majority which Virginia would give would place her in the first rank of the Republican States of the Union.

Several members of both houses made brief addresses, urging the importance of the work, and claiming that a dollar expended at this time would be worth one hundred expended a year hence.—*Wash. Chron.*

There was a heavy fall of rain in New Orleans on Sunday. The water for a while was three feet deep in the streets.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.—Yesterday a number of witnesses from Philadelphia who knew the witness John Lee when living there, testified as to his character in that community, and gave him a pretty thorough overhauling. One witness stated that he had known Lee since 1847, and that he was regarded as a natural liar. A number of witnesses testified concerning the arrival and departure of trains at various points along the road between Washington and Elmira, N. Y., about the time of the assassination of the late President. E. G. Lee, late a brigadier general in the Confederate army, was on the stand, and testified that he was in Montreal in April, 1865, and saw Surritt there on the 6th of that month, and again on the 17th.—Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Surritt's errand in Canada was to bring a dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to the witness (General E. G. Lee) in Montreal, and that Lee then employed Surritt to go to Elmira and obtain information concerning the condition of the Confederate prisoners there, the location of their prison, and its surroundings, the strength of the force employed to guard them, and a sketch of the prisoners' camp; and also to show that Surritt never received a penny of the money the prosecution had attempted to show was paid him by Jacob Thompson for his alleged participation in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln. The court ruled the offer out as being *res inter alios*. This ruling interrupted the regular course of testimony, the defence had decided upon offering, and forced them to offer other testimony out of the regular order, and an early adjournment was the consequence.

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS concerning the Trades Unions in Sheffield and other cities have excited intense feeling throughout all England. Many Trades Unions have denounced Broadhead and his accomplices in the most unparliamentary terms; but the popular mind does not accept as trustworthy their vehement invectives. Beneficial as the Trades Unions were when their action was restrained within just limits, it is now conceded, even by the radical London Telegraph, that the root of the evil lies in the monstrous pretension of the Unions to restrain the individual's right to labor. The savage and summary excesses which the investigations of the commissioners at Sheffield have laid bare are but the natural outgrowth of a proscriptive policy.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of a movement among some of the Radicals "to put Gen. Sheridan forward as a Presidential candidate." It is of no use. Gen. Grant will be the man.

It is said that great antipathy exists and shows itself in Mexico against the people of the U. S. and to ward citizens of the U. S. in Mexico, because they are thought to be "sympathizers" with Maximilian.

The address of the Roman Catholic bishops, at Rome, in reply to the Pope's allocution, expresses pleasure at the prospect of the assembling of a Council.

Congress is expected to adjourn to-day or tomorrow.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Gold to-day, 140 1/2.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 16.—The market is quite active, with improved receipts. Flour continues inactive, with a light supply of choice extra and family. Offerings of new Wheat on 'Change, which sold at 280 for good white. About 1275 bushels of Corn offered, which sold at 88 for inferior, and 100 1/2 for good white and mixed, and 102 for yellow. Sales of inferior Oats at 88; good 90. No sales of Rye.—Plaster in fair request. Butter in good demand for prime, which may be quoted at 50c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 16.—Flour.—The offerings on 'Change continue extremely light, and all good grades are readily taken at full prices for local consumption. Grain.—The offerings of Wheat were much larger to-day, amounting to ten thousand five hundred bushels, and comprised of 1800 bushels white and 8000 bushels red. The demand was active from millers, and some prime lots were also taken for Northern shipping. Flouring prices, particularly for prime parcels, to be well maintained. The offerings of Corn light—demand good and prices unchanged.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—JULY 16.

ARRIVED.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Denty, New York, to H. C. Winship.
Steamer Valley City, Tomlin, New York, to M. Eldridge & Co.
Schr. Ashland, Verton, Baltimore, sack salt to W. A. Smoot & Co.
Schr. Tamlaro, Cole, Bangor, lumber to E. F. Bruner.

MAJORS OFFICE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16, 1867.
On and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., the police will proceed to KILL ALL DOGS running at large, between this and September 15th next. Persons interested will please take notice.
Jy 16-1w HUGH LATHAM, Mayor.

THE LIGHTNING

FLY KILLER.

AT

Jy 16-1w MILEBURN'S.

GRENTS SUSPENDERS!

GRENTS SUSPENDERS!

GRENTS SUSPENDERS!

Just received a full line of the above goods, all qualities, at low prices.

Jy 16 CHAS. W. GREEN, 68, King st.

SUGARS.—3 bbls Porto Rico and 20 bbls Island Sugar, Crushed, Grained, Powdered, and Extra C refined Sugar, received and for sale by

Jy 16 J. C. MILBURN.

SYRUPS.—Star brand extra Golden Syrup, Diamond and Merchant's Syrup, received and for sale low by

Jy 16 J. C. MILBURN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having become the Administrator, with the will annexed of JOHN BAYLEY, Esq., late of Prince William Co., Va., I request all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me, and those owing the estate to pay the same due.

JOHN M. ORR,

Administrator of John Bayley, dec'd.

Jy 20-2aw3w Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va.

STONEBRAKERS HAIR RESTORER.

" Dyspepsia Bitters.

" Liniment.

" Cough Syrup.

" Rat and Roach Exterminator.

" Pain Killer.

" Horse and Cattle Powders.

For sale wholesale and retail by

my 4 JANNEY & CO., 145, King st.

SAVE ALL YOU CAN!

We have a large stock of LADIES' and MISSES' HAND-SEWED LASTING GAITERS, of every style and quality. Those in want will do well to call at 74, King st.

Jy 16-1w W. B. WADDEY.

FISH.

50 bbls new Family Roe Herring, 100 " No. 1

On hand and for sale by ap 29-1m KNOX & WATTLIES.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO EXECUTE

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

In the Neatest and most satisfactory Style, at the shortest notice.

This office having recently added greatly to its assortment of

JOB TYPE,

including some of the latest styles, those in want of

CARDS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

BILLS OF LADING, &c.

HAND-BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

RAIL TICKETS,

RAILROAD RECEIPTS,

INSURANCE POLICIES,

LAWYERS' BLANKS,

APOTHECARIES' LABELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine specimens. Jy

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.

NOTICE.—The Manassas Gap Railroad will commence running Freight Trains from Alexandria to Piedmont and intermediate stations, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, the 26th instant, daily, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the outer depot of the O. & A. R. R.

On and after June 1st, 1867, the M. G. R. R. Co. will run a tri-weekly passenger train to Piedmont, connecting at that point with Scott's Line of stages to Upperville and Winchester. Leave Alexandria, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7:20 a. m., and returning leave Piedmont on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11:30 a. m., connecting with the Orange & Alexandria R. R. passenger train at Manassas Junction.

ISAAC DENMEAD,

Master of Transportation.

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON,

AND ALEXANDRIA

EXPRESS LINE STEAMERS.

OLD LINE.

This line will be regularly kept up during the winter months, by good and substantial

STEAMSHIPS, leaving once a week, from pier 15, E. River, New York, and pier 11, Alexandria. Connecting at New York with the Metropolitan Steamship Line to Boston, and with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

Bills of Lading given through to Boston direct.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and forwarded to all parts of the United States free of commissions.

For freight apply to

M. ELDRIDGE & CO.,

No. 4, South Wharves, Alexandria.

JAMES HAND,

101, Wall street, New York.

JOHN B. DAVIDSON,

65, Water st., Georgetown, D. C.

Jy 1-1w

NEW EXPRESS LINE

BETWEEN

PHILADELPHIA AND ALEXANDRIA

GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON.

(VIA CANAL.)

Good substantial and speeded FREIGHT

STEAMERS comprise this new line, which will sail on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

each week from Philadelphia, and TUESDAY and THURSDAY from Alexandria, at 12 m.

Freight, &c., at moderate rates.